

LEBEDEFF OUTLINES METHODS TO RESIST BOLSHEVIKI MENACE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Colonel Vladimir I. Lebedeff, of the Russian army, former secretary of the navy in Prince Lvoff's and Koresky's cabinet, and one of the leaders of the party of socialist-revolutionists, has come to the United States to enlist the sympathies of the American democracy for the movement of the Russian people who were fighting for months on the Volga front, together with the Czech-Slovaks, sustaining the line against the bolsheviks. Deprived of the aid from the allies which these Russian forces had been led to expect, they have been compelled to retreat, and today Russia is menaced by the Bolshevik danger unless help is given her. It is to enlist this help that Colonel Lebedeff has come to this country. Later he is going on the same mission to France.

Colonel Lebedeff was an officer in the Russian army in 1904. He took part in the Russo-Japanese war, and was wounded. He was decorated for bravery in the far east. In 1905 he joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, had to leave that country and lived in exile abroad, mostly in France.

At the very beginning of the war, in 1914, Colonel Lebedeff organized a detachment of the Russian political immigrants in France, and with this detachment entered the French army as a private soldier. He fought on the French and Macedonian front for two and a half years, up to the moment of the March revolution in Russia. He was wounded several times, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and was promoted to rank of officer. After the March revolution of 1917, Colonel Lebedeff went back to Russia and was invited to enter Prince Lvoff's cabinet as secretary of the navy.

Upon entering this office, Colonel Lebedeff undertook strict measures for establishing discipline in the Russian army. During the bolshevik revolt in July, 1917, Colonel Lebedeff was at the head of the forces which suppressed this revolt. Shortly after that, Colonel Lebedeff left the cabinet because the provisional government would not consent to his program of immediate strict measures against bolshevism. After leaving the cabinet, Colonel Lebedeff co-operated with the "Grandmother of the Russian revolution," Catherine Brezhnevskaya, in editing a revolutionary and patriotic daily, Vola Narodna.

In June of 1918 the colonel entered the new ministry, which was organized on the Volga by the committee of the constituent assembly. It was as a member of this ministry that he organized the detachments known as the Army of the Russian People, which have made such a notable stand against the bolshevik elements. Acting in co-operation with the Czech-Slovaks, the detachments of the Army of the Russian People took Syzran, Simbirsk, Kazan and other important Volga cities. In Kazan the forces under Colonel Lebedeff took possession of \$60,000,000 rubles in gold, two-thirds of the gold reserve of the old Russian empire. This vast sum had been in the possession of the bolsheviks, and part of this gold would have been transferred to Germany in accordance with the supplementary to the Brest-Litovsk treaty. At the same time these forces, under Colonel Lebedeff, captured a large quantity of silver, securities and other valuables, all of which were forwarded by the colonel to the directorate of five, chosen at the congress of Ufa, and sitting at Omsk.

Colonel Lebedeff was sent to this

country by the congress of Ufa. His recent military experience have been entirely on the Volga front, where month after month, waiting for aid from the allies which failed to come, he and his forces struggled against superior numbers, but were finally compelled to retreat before the bolshevik menace.

Colonel Lebedeff, in speaking of his experience today, dwelt at length upon the unity in Russia of the forces opposed to bolshevism. The movement took definite shape in the month of April of this year. It was started by the workmen of Petrograd, drawing some 132,000 men. These workmen protested against the soviets, but in vain. They could get no recognition, and rapidly became subject to soviet terrorism. Then a group of 100,000 of the Petrograd workmen formed a local workmen's conference, and demanded the resignation of the soviets, at the same time protesting against the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

At the same time a group of sailors from torpedo boat destroyers on the Neva at Petrograd joined the workmen with similar demands, which were in substance that power be given to the constituent assembly. Branching out, this movement next showed itself at Moscow, whether the Petrograd workmen sent delegates. At the capital of Old Russia a similar workmen's organization was formed, and the same thing was done in Samara, Saratov, and elsewhere, all these organizations having the common aim of opposition to the soviets.

The peasants were not long in joining this democratic movement. Impelled by famine and bolshevik terrorism, they flocked to the standard raised by the workmen and the sailors. The peasants responded particularly in the governments of Moscow, Smolensk, Tsimbirk, and others.

At the same time the unions of soldiers, which had been forced under the soviets to do so-called neutral work, such as the policing and guarding of railroad property, the arsenals, etc., began to show evidences of organization against the bolsheviks. The movement expressed itself in a series of soldiers' uprisings in Samara, Saratov, and other cities, which were suppressed by the bolsheviks only after strenuous effort.

The bolsheviks were not slow to adopt retaliatory measures against this democratic coalition against them. Their methods were of extreme terrorism. Disposing of arms and ammunition they began freely to shoot at protesters against their authority, and Kolpino, near Petrograd, and Sormovo, near Nizhni-Novgorod, witnessed scenes of the shooting down of the workmen's protests against the bolshevik regime.

The protesters were by this time composed of workmen, peasants, sailors and soldiers. According to Colonel Lebedeff, all the democracy of Russia gave its force and its moral support to those who were ready to stand against bolshevism with arms in their hands. The party of socialist-revolutionists formally declared war against bolshevism, and was supported by the socialist-revolutionary party, the social democrats and the cadets.

Democratic Russia was ready to act against bolshevism, but it lacked arms and equipment, and therefore was still a prey to bolshevik terrorism. But in the last part of the land there was at the same time another movement of support. This was among the Cossacks of Ural and Orenburg.

According to the colonel, the bolshevik army from the beginning and always has been composed very largely of mercenaries, and this fact, in the colonel's opinion, accounts very largely for the notable military success won by the detachments of the army of the Russian people over the bolsheviks.

On the 5th of this year an army of Czech-Slovaks, after a stubborn fight, took the city of Samara from the bolsheviks. As they made their way into Samara there arose within the city a notable movement in support of them. These were the socialist-revolutionists, who were led by the members of the constituent assembly. As a result of this combination the soviets in Samara were completely exterminated. This was the real beginning, he sets forth, of the formation of the army of the Russian people.

Volunteers flocked to this force, and the necessary steps for permanent and effective organization rapidly were made effective. Most strict discipline was maintained from the beginning, and with such supplies and was material as it was possible to gather, this new army started its campaign against the bolsheviks.

On the 15th of June, operating in conjunction with the Czech-Slovaks, it had taken the city of Stravopol, and on the 15th Syzran fell before it.

The Czech-Slovaks and the army of the Russian people were acting in accord with allied fronts along the Volga against Germany and Germany's agents, the bolsheviks. The committee of the constituent assembly, after the taking of Syzran, declared that it did not recognize the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and continuing efforts to strengthen the army of the people, the committee mobilized two Russian classes, the men of 1897 and 1898.

As the numbers of the army of the Russian people grew, there was an increasing lack of rifles and ammunition of war. Colonel Lebedeff says that they had nothing except what they took or captured from the bolsheviks. The lack of all kinds of war material was a most serious handicap, but never faltering this organization stuck heroically to its task.

On the 22nd of July, the Russian army, sticking closely to the idea of its obligation to the allies to enlarge the fronts against Germany, took the city of Simbirsk. Here luck awaited them. Simbirsk was filled with ammunition factories. Clothed in the forces got in Simbirsk much of the artillery, and large ammunition, but unfortunately they could not get there any rifles, and therefore the efforts of the army of the Russian people was still very seriously handicapped.

Kazan, one of the biggest cities of Russia, was taken on August 6. Here it was that the vast haul of gold came into the possession of the army of the Russian people, and was sent to the directorate of five at Omsk.

In the meantime the detachments of the army of the Russian people were growing numerically day by day. Peasants were flocking to its banners, and the recruits came in so fast that the need of rifles, cannon and machine guns became more and more serious.

During all this fighting the detachments of the Russian army were opposed by forces numerically much greater than it could muster. For instance, at Simbirsk the bolsheviks numbered 8000 and the detachments of the Russian army 1500. The anti-bolshevik detachments were small because under the circumstances, they had to move simultaneously in various directions. There was about an equal proportion in favor of the bolsheviks at Kazan.

At the end of August, Colonel Lebedeff relates, the Russian army and the Czech-Slovaks held a front on the Volga from Kazan to Volsk, a distance of 600 kilometers and two bridges, and further they held all the way up to Vladivostok.

Colonel Lebedeff recited at considerable length the support that the Russian army received from the people of the country through which it operated. They came forward splendidly with contributions, so far as they were able, of all the army needed. In this connection it should be borne in mind that they had already been despoiled by the bolshevik element. Nevertheless, the people of Kazan contributed \$3,000,000 rubles to the support of the army of the Russian people, and when the richer elements of the city were appraised of this they came forward with 30,000 rubles. Another instance of contribution was 1500 horses for the Russian artillery. These were brought together in Kazan, and turned over in one night to Colonel Lebedeff. An interesting sidelight on the situation at Kazan is found in the colonel's statement that during the 24 days the army of the Russian people remained in this city there were constant religious services in the churches, synagogues and mosques, praying for victory for the Russian army against the bolsheviks.

Many thousands of peasants were anxious to enter the army of the Russian people. These men flocked from all parts of the government of Kazan, and particularly from the counties of Tchebopol, Spassk, Loshcheff, Ourjoun, Tzarievsk, and from many other counties in the government of Viatka.

Unfortunately there were not enough rifles to arm them. The workmen were equally enthusiastic. Twenty thousand of them from the Izhveski ammunition factory arose against the bolsheviks, and forming themselves into 100 companies they marched upon and captured the cities of Elabouga and Sarapul on the Cama river. For three months this division fought the bolsheviks without help. But the strength arrayed against them was too great, and the colonel expressed the opinion that eventually the entire organization has been wiped out.

All this concentrated movement against bolshevism resulted in August in panic seizing the soviets, Nizhni-Novgorod was evacuated by them in August, and the situation was such that the bolsheviks were constructing trenches around the city of Moscow. The bolshevik leaders in Moscow had by August become thoroughly convinced that all of Russian democracy was arrayed against them; that there was a growing determination to force the soviets to relinquish their power. "If we had had an additional 10,000 men, we could have marched on Moscow and taken it," said the colonel. "There were only three battalions in Moscow, and two of these were composed of Chinese railroad workers, brought from Mourmansk. But we did not feel justified in leaving the Volga, the line that we had been given to hold by the allies. We awaited aid from the allies, according to the promises which had been made us, but we waited in vain, for no help came. And this is what brings me to the United States."

"The soviets made two final efforts to circumvent us. One was the conclusion of a treaty with Germany which permitted the bolsheviks to bring their forces from Ukraine and the German border against us. This augmented their forces on our front to 150,000 men. According to the second treaty, the German prisoners in Russia were ordered by the German government to enter the ranks of the bolshevik army since, as was stated in the treaty, the bolsheviks were at war with France and England. This brought the bolshevik army a great many recruits."

"We held out as long as we could, but without support from the outside the time came when we had to give way. We had a huge front to protect

and we were getting on aid whatever from the allies. This is why we had to retreat. It is awful for me to think what must have happened to large numbers of the peasants who enlisted with us. At the hands of the bolsheviks they must have suffered a terrible fate. The fear of the bolsheviks was so great that when we left Kazan 30,000 inhabitants of this city came away with us, and this same thing was repeated at other cities. Now terror reigns in these districts, and the best of Russian democracy is threatened with extermination.

"Therefore, Russian democracy now comes forward to ask help from the United States against the new tyrants which are threatening its life and its soul. The Russian people have given all they could for the cause of democracy, and will continue to do so. If we have to retreat further from the Volga countless thousands of our supporters will be killed. The bolshevik terrorism is beyond description, and all the country is awaiting help from the hands of democratic Europe, aided by the democracy of America."

Colonel Lebedeff laid special emphasis on the anti-German feelings in Russia, and said that the anti-bolshevik movement in Russia was inspired not only by the instinct for self-preservation, but also by feelings of antagonism toward Germany and loyalty to the allied cause.

DENVER HAS DEATH RECORD

DENVER, Dec. 8.—Deaths from influenza reported to the city health officers today totaled 28, while six additional deaths were unofficially reported from undertaking establishments. Dr. William B. Sharpley, city manager of health, however pointed to the steady decrease in the number of cases reported as proof that the second outbreak of the epidemic here is declining.

During the past week deaths from all sources reached a new record mark in Denver, 265 being recorded, of which 145 were officially reported as due to influenza.

Dr. Sharpley stated today that the practice of stationing policemen and detectives at hospitals to prevent the visiting of those ill with influenza will be continued, and that until the epidemic has passed no one but doctors will be permitted to enter hospitals.

REPORT ARMY FOOD O. K.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The food served to the American soldiers in camp and in the field has been "universally satisfactory," Brigadier General Wood, acting inspector general of the army, said in his annual report today. General Wood said one inspector reported not a single complaint regarding food had come to him during one trip, which included visits to camps of 300,000 soldiers.

It is admitted that complaints have been recorded regarding some of the clothing equipment, but the report says "these defects were unavoidable in many cases and were remedied as far as practicable."

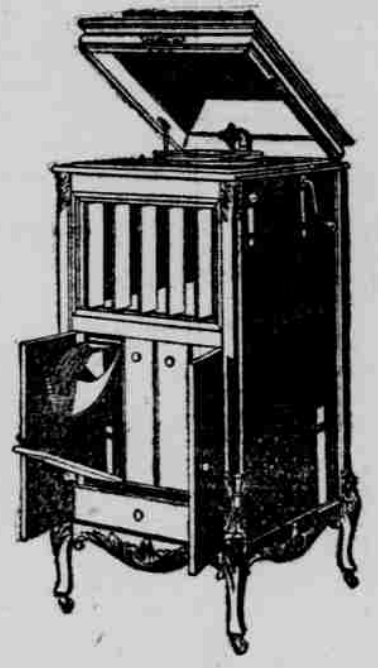
"Over the Top, Maricopa!"

NOTICE OF CALL FOR BIDS ON CEMENT

SEALED proposals, addressed to Commission of State Institutions of Arizona, at State House, Phoenix, Arizona, and endorsed "Proposal for Furnishing Cement" File 1698 will be received by the said Commission until Tuesday, December 10, 1918 at 2:05 o'clock P. M. and will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the above time and place, and thereafter considered.

BIDS MUST BE ITEMIZED. Certified check for five per cent of the amount of the bid should be enclosed with same, to be retained as liquidated damages if successful bidder fails to sign contract. BIDS NOT MARKED ON ENVELOPE, AS REQUIRED, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. Specifications may be obtained upon application to the Commission of State Institutions. Prices must be f. o. b. PORT GRANT, ARIZONA.

Columbia Grafonolas and Records



THIS BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA AND TEN RECORDS

\$93.50

\$20.00 Down and \$10.00 Per Month in Salt River Valley Freight Prepaid Anywhere in Arizona

WHAT WILL PLEASE THE WHOLE FAMILY MORE ON CHRISTMAS MORNING?

The Most Complete Line of Records and Machines in Arizona Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Barrows Furniture Co.

fails to sign contract. BIDS NOT MARKED ON ENVELOPE, AS REQUIRED, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. Specifications may be obtained upon application to the Commission of State Institutions. Prices must be f. o. b. TACNA, ARIZONA.

THE COMMISSION reserves the right to accept or reject part or all of any bid, to divide between two or more bidders or to waive any informalities in any bid, as the interests of the State may require.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR BIDS ON LEATHER BELT.

SEALED proposals, addressed to Commission of State Institutions of Arizona, at State House, Phoenix, Arizona, and endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR FURNISHING LEATHER BELT," File 1738, will be received by the said Commission until Thursday, Dec. 12,

1918, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the above time and place, and thereafter considered.

BIDS MUST BE ITEMIZED. Certified check for five per cent of the amount of the bid should be enclosed with same, to be retained as liquidated damages if successful bidder fails to sign contract. BIDS NOT MARKED ON ENVELOPE, AS REQUIRED, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. Specifications may be obtained upon application. Prices must be f. o. b. PORT GRANT, ARIZONA.

THE COMMISSION reserves the right to accept or reject part or all of any bid, to divide between two or more bidders or to waive any informalities in any bid, as the interests of the State may require.

THE COMMISSION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TIMELY HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BUILDING.

Home Builder's Directory

DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS BUILDERS & SUPPLY DEALERS

M. Stewart Phone 1563
STEWART'S CYCLERY
"The Bike Hospital"
Corner of Adams and Second Sts.
Wholesale and Retail
Parts furnished for all makes of bicycles. Bicycles, bicycle tires, sundries and repairing. Truck and vehicle rubber tires.

L. W. GREER
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phone 1286
446-448 W. Washington Phoenix, Ariz.

C. W. CISNEY
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1309
409 South Third St. Phoenix, Ariz.

If It's Painting, Jones Does It
W. W. JONES, Contractor
Also Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
House and Sign Painting
Phone 1803 119 N. Second Ave.

Clinton Campbell
GENERAL CONTRACTING
Builder of Fine Homes
145 W. Monroe Phone 646

We have a complete stock of hardware for the builder. Let us figure your list.
Palace Hardware & Arms Co.
14-16 W. Washington Phoenix, Ariz. Phone: 1858, 1349

Henry K. Behn
Manufacturers' Agent
Construction and Fireproof Materials
Central Bank Bldg. Phoenix, Ariz.

J. C. STEELE
Concrete Construction Contractor
Office
1613 W. Jefferson Phone 3197

Bertram Electric Company
Electrical Contractors and Engineers
16 South Center Street
Phone 3081
Phoenix, Arizona

Kaabe and Other Players
Victor Victrolas, Records.
"Everything Musical"
REDEWILL MUSIC CO.
Established 1881
A. Cass Redewill, Vice President
Phoenix, Arizona



Write "Ye Planry" Editor, Arizona Republican, for complete information about these homes, free.

HOMES MUST BE BUILT

Home building is a patriotic duty. A nation's greatness is not measured by the standard of men or money, but by the home training of its citizens.

Build a home now—keep up the patriotism so needful at the present time. Keep business going by Home Building is a good motto for our city.

For information regarding the "Ye Planry" designs which are illustrated, phone or write the Home Building Editor, Care Arizona Republican.

"KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING"

NO. 1188—"YE PLANRY"—HOME, DIGNIFIED BY ITS SIMPLICITY

A home that is symbolical of American style architecture, similar to the Frank Lloyd Wright style of homes. The exterior is dignified by its simplicity.

The interior feature which makes this home attractive is the large glassed-in porch, which both summer and winter may be used as a gathering place for the family.

The main living room is 28x15. Upstairs are four sleeping chambers, bath and balcony. This home is ideal for those with large families and it provides plenty of space.

Home and Building Information Furnished Free

With Our Lumber and Materials—Just a Part of Our Service

If you have in mind even a vague, visionary idea of the home you want—We'll get a picture of it.

Let's eliminate all possible chance of disappointment when you get ready to build.

"Ye Planry" Homes Exclusively

O'Malley Lumber Company

PHONES

1224

HOME BUILDERS

Have built and sold over 200 houses. We build homes and sell them to you upon the monthly installment plan.

We own our planing mill and buy material in large quantities, thus giving us the advantage of building for less than the average contractor.

HOME BUILDERS

Tel. 1604 124 North First Avenue

W. J. Hinrichsen Phone 4932 Edward Lindner

FIRST STREET GARAGE
Day and Night Storage
Hinrichsen & Lindner, Props.
AUTO-TRUCK-TRACTOR REPAIRING

26 South First Street
Phoenix, Arizona 1204

Matthews Paint Co.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS, IMPORTERS

Pratt & Lambert Varnishes, Matthews Paint

Phone 1259

219 N. Center

Mosaic Tile is both durable and sanitary—nothing better for bath rooms. Estimates given on application. Come and see samples.

Vernon L. Clark

Phone 646

145 West Monroe St.

If You Want to Build or Repair

anything. Phone us. We will send you a reliable man either for carpenter work, cement work or plastering. You will save money by buying from us.

BENNETT LUMBER CO.

Phone 1211-1247

Valley Lumber Co. Republican Ads

Building Materials of All Kinds

Phones: 780 and 1862

Branch Yard: Tempe and Mesa

The J. H. Mulrein

PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
(Incorporated)

428 South Second Avenue

See H. H. Shoup for Lumber

531 E. Washington
Telephone 3002

E. THOMA

Electric Lighting Fixtures
our Specialty

119 W. Monroe, Phone 1418

Rich Hardware Co.

PAINT
FURNACES
Steel

435 South Third Ave. Phone 1878

Phone 4436—For Wiring or Fixtures See

NEW STATE ELECTRIC SUPPLY & FIXTURE CO.

228 West Washington St.
Phoenix, Arizona

Phoenix Planing Mill

Sash, Doors and Screens. We make Fruit Boxes and Crates. Get our prices on Portable and Ready Cut Houses.

542 S. First Ave.